

- Lateran Treaty of 1929 recognized Vatican city as its own territory

### **German Unification:**

Bismarck, Iron Chancellor, took over, unified, and strengthened a new Germany:

He used wars and realpolitik to create and unify the empire:

- 1864 – Danish War: created an alliance with Austria and defeated and annexed Denmark
- Austria and Prussia disagreed over how to administer the provinces → 1866 -Austro Prussian War/ Seven Weeks' War: They argued about Schleswig and Holstein, and Bismarck got Austria to declare war.
- Prussia defeated them swiftly in just 7 weeks
- He was lenient with Austria because he knew he would need them to fight France (example of diplomacy)
- 1867 – dissolved German Confederation and formed Northern German Confederation (made up of Reichstag – lower house, and the Bundesrat, the upper house), allowing Austria and 4 provinces to maintain independence
- 1870 – Bismarck altered a telegram to the French king, pretending to insult them, triggering the Franco-Prussian War → Prussia defeated them
- 1871 – Treaty of Frankfurt gave Alsace + Lorraine to Germany and made France pay an indemnity
- German Empire: established with Bismarck as chancellor and Wilhelm I as Kaiser
- Kaiser and Chancellor had real power even though it was a “democracy” (really autocracy)
- Bismarck tried to make church bow to state thru Kulturkampf, but the Catholic Center Party grew stronger so he backed down. Same thing happened with socialism.
- 1888 – Wilhelm II became Kaiser and lifted Divine Right → dismissed Bismarck

### **Austrian-Hungarian Empire:**

- Austria tried suppressing the nationalities etc., weakened its military power...
- Under Francis Joseph I, Austria joined with Hungary in a dual monarchy
- 1867 – called Ausgleich or Compromise of 1867

#### **Ottoman Empire:**

- minorities increasingly wanted nationalistic goals of their own states fulfilled
- During 1830s, Empire did Tanzimat, Reorganization, and gave equality to Jews, Muslims, and Christians + modernized.
- Muslims under Adilhamid were conservative and didn't like new changes...Abdulhamid suppressed the Armenians
- 1878 – gave independence to Serbia, Montenegro, Bulgaria and Romania
- Young Turks overthrew Sultan and created constitutional monarchy...Ottoman empire had died.

#### **Imperialism (1870-1914):**

-New Imperialism was different because it was for the benefit of colonial power itself

#### **- Reasons:**

#### **Economic:**

- industrialized countries needed to expand markets globally to sell more
- wanted to invest more and sell more to natives
- capitalism and industrial revolution had created more \$ to spend on foreign colonies

#### **Military/Political Reasons:**

- countries wanted them for nationalism
- thought that bigger navy was key
- source of glory for them; indication of greatness

**World War I:**

**Causes: MAIN(1) – Militarism, Alliances, Imperialism, Nationalism (International Crises)**

**Militarism** – countries had been building up their militaries, which led to tension among various nations. Ex: Great Britain and Germany had both been building up their navies in an attempt to demonstrate supreme power

- Boers didn't like British and founded two Republics then
- 1890 – Cecil Rhodes (diamond guy – very rich) conquered Boers in Boer war
- Germany: Imperialized late because of unification but took land in eastern and southwestern Africa
- Italy: couldn't take Ethiopia
- Portugal: large colonies in Angola and Mozambique
- India: after defeating French in Seven Years' War, British overtook India
- Through British East India Company, they controlled it
- British did not respect natives
- China: when China tried to stop Britain from importing opium, Britain destroyed them in the Opium War
- Treaty of Nanking (1842) gave Britain Hong Kong and opened up many ports and made China pay an indemnity
- Open Door Policy: USA respected China
- Great Britain, Russia, and Germany occupied the Middle East

**Nationalism – Nationalism precipitated competition among countries, fueling negative feelings. Ex: After the Franco-Prussian War, French felt a national, collective resentment towards Germany Ex2: Russia, out of Pan-Slavism, the belief that countries with similar backgrounds/ethnicities should aid each other, helped Serbia, leading to the World War.**

**Imperialism – countries started competing internationally in the “struggle for Africa,” which created tension.**

**Alliances: countries had been creating alliances beforehand, establishing “sides” against other sides...made countries wary of each other:**

#### **Germany's Alliances:**

**Triple Alliance – (1882) alliance with Italy and Austria-Hungary**

**Three Emperor's League – (1881-7) alliance with Russia and Austria-Hungary to end tension between the two**

**Dual Alliance – (1879) with Austria-Hungary to isolate France**

**Reinsurance Treaty – (1887-90) with Russia...Kaiser ended it and dismissed Bismarck as a result**

#### **France's Ententes:**

**Entente Cordial – between Britain and France to negotiate military understanding out of for of Germany**

**Triple Entente – with Russia and Great Britain to counter the Triple Alliance**

**Dual Entente – with Russia: (1894) – after Germany ended the Reinsurance Treaty, Russia needed capital, so France lent them money b/c they wanted to hinder Germany**

#### **International Crises:**

**Moroccan Crisis of 1905 – Germany opposes France's domination of Morocco → conflicts**

**Balkan Crisis of 1908 – Both Serbia and Austria-Hungary wanted land in the Balkans → Serbia protested when Austria-Hungary took land...and Russia sided with Serbia.**

**Second Moroccan Crisis of 1911 – Germany did not want France there...and sent a gunboat but then backed off when it realized Britain was helping France → brought England and France closer against Germany**

**Balkan Crisis of 1912-3 – Serbia took land...bringing Russia and Serbia closer against Austria-Hungary**

#### **Immediate Cause – 1914**

**- The Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife were assassinated while visiting Sarajevo. The assassin was a member of the Black Hand, a nationalistic Serbian group that wanted to expand territory and unify the state.**

- The Austrians suspected that the government officials had plotted this and demanded to help investigate and that Serbia be punished. Germany then gave Austria-Hungary a "blank check", which stated that it would support the country on any action they took against Serbia. Russia responded with its own blank check.
- Germany then declares war on Russia and then on France because France mobilized (Aug 3)
- Great Britain joins France and declares war on Germany (Aug 4), followed by Austria's declaring war on Russia (Aug 6)

## WAR:

Central Powers: Germany, Austria-Hungary, + the Ottoman Empire (and initially Italy, but it switches after it is promised land)

Allied Powers: Great Britain, France, Russia, Serbia, US + 25 more countries

Germany wants to avoid a long war and attempts to use the

✓ Schlieffen Plan:

- invade France within 6 weeks, hold off Russia, and invade France thru Belgium

- It fails because Belgium resisted, the Russians mobilized too fast, and the French counterattacked and defended

### Paris at the Battle of the Marne

#### Western Front:

-Germans head for Paris

- Russian forces and mobilization lead to Eastern Front also

- At the Battle of Marne British and French forces save Paris

and Germans draw back (Joffre is general)

-Trench warfare ensues and there are constant stalemates

with tremendous casualties on both sides; most battles end in

stalemates with no major gains

-1917 - Battle of Verdun - over 700,000 casualties

-1916 - Battle of the Somme - 400,000 casualties

#### Eastern Front:

- Russians push into Germany, but at the Battle of

Tannenberg, German generals Hindenburg and Ludendorff

defeat the Russians

- After Bolsheviks take over Russia, which had been suffering

tremendous losses from lack of proper war materials, sue

for peace and give large concessions to Germany with the

### Treaty of Brest-Litovsk

## **Southern Front:**

- **British attack the Ottoman Empire**
- **Churchill organizes Gallipoli Campaign and plan to strike Germans and Austrians thru the Balkans**
- **Campaign fails, but the Allies win back the Balkans and the Italian offensive causes the Ottoman Empire to surrender**

## **War at Sea:**

- **Japan took over German outposts in China and the Pacific**
- **Allies take over in Japan**
- **Balfour Declaration calls for a Jewish State**
- **Germany engaged in unrestricted submarine warfare with U-boats**
- **When Germans sink the Lusitania, Americans died and USA gets angry → enter the war**
- **At Battle of Jutland, only major naval battle, the Germans fail to defeat the British navy, thought both sides suffer losses**

## **The war was very technological:**

- **the advent of the Lewis Gun (machine gun) was used**
- **there was more artillery involved**



- poison gas was used (Hitler was gassed in this war)

- tanks were used

- planes were used to spy on enemy territory + troop

formations

- Manfred von Richtofen, the German flying ace, helped

Germany

- Zeppelins, guided bombs, were employed

1917 - Britain intercepted Germany's Zimmerman Note to

Mexico, asking for their help against the US in exchange for

territories...this angered the US and also contributed to their

joining the war

USA entered, which compensated for Russia's surrendering

John J. Pershing led 2 million troops at Chateau Thierry and

the Argonne forest...and the Allies won on the 11<sup>th</sup> hour of the

11<sup>th</sup> day of the 11<sup>th</sup> month of the 1917.

After the War:

Wilson proposed his 14 points:

-end of secret diplomacy

-freedom of the seas

-arms reduction

-free trade

-national self-determination

-creation of international peace organization (League of

Nations)

Versailles Treaty:

- Article 231 – War Guilt Clause – Germany had to take full responsibility for WWI

- Germany required to pay debt of \$132 billion dollars

- Germany lost territory,...Alsace and Lorraine were given to

France...Northern Schleswig to Denmark...and West Prussia

to Poland

- Army was reduced to 100,000

- Rhineland was demilitarized

Other territory changes:

- Czechoslovakia got independence and emerged as a

democracy

- Austria + Hungary became separate and independent states

- Poland became independent

- Yugoslavia was created

Treaties:

- Treaty of Trianon - Hungary lost territory (all that wasn't Magyar)

- Treaty of Neuilly - Bulgaria lost territory to Yugoslavia and Greece

- Treaty of Sevres - Ottoman Empire dissipated, and Turkey lost all non-Turkish territories

*I + a 18*

- 1919 - "Big Four" (Britain, USA, America, France) meet:

- GB sought to preserve power

- France wanted revenge for Alsace and Lorraine and

wanted future protection against Germany

- Italy wanted more territories for Italy - Italia Irredenta.

- US wanted peace and League of Nations

- (central powers excluded from conference)

## Women in WWI:

- Women played crucial roles during WWI. Because WWI was the first total war, where the entire economy and country focused its efforts towards the war, women were encouraged to take up men's roles in factories etc.

- Countries recognized women after the war and therefore Britain, Germany, and Austria all granted women the right to vote after the war

## Russian Revolution:

Nicholas II did not understand the problems of his country → Revolution.

## **Parties in Russia before the Revolution:**

**Social Democratic Labor Party – workers that preached Communism – made up of the Bolsheviks and Mensheviks (1898) – split by 1903**

**Bolsheviks – under Lenin, they believed in the Communist Revolution and would suppress all other parties**

**Mensheviks – they preached socialism and believed a**

**revolution must occur (suppressed by the Bolsheviks)**

**Social Revolutionaries – they wanted to distribute land to the peasants based on need. This party was the majority of the Constituent Assembly, but they were disbanded by the**

**Bolsheviks**

**Constitutional Democratic Party – they wanted a constitutional monarchy with a liberal assembly – called Kadets. Also banned**

**Russo-Japanese War - Russia and Japan fought over**

**Manchuria; Japan won and forced Russia to sign the Treaty of Portsmouth, which gave it the rights to Manchuria and made**

**Russia recognize their interest in Korea**

**Russian Revolution of 1905:**

**- workers and liberals wanted more rights**

- Father Gapon, a priest, organized a peaceful march of 200,000 unarmed workers to present a petition demanding rights at St. Petersburg

- Palace guards shot into the crowd → more uprisings

- Liberals in Zemstovs, a council elected by landowners and peasants, forced Nicholas II to make changes

- Nicholas issued the October Manifesto, which granted civil liberties like freedom of speech and religion, and established the Duma, a lawmaking body

- He appointed Stolypin, a conservative, who tried to restore order by arrests, pogroms, and executions

- He also strengthened the Zemstovs and gave peasants more rights → rise of the Kulaks, wealthy peasants

- 1911 – Stolypin is assassinated by conservatives

- during WWI, Nicholas put his wife Alexandra in charge of domestic affairs; she was influenced by the monk Gregor

- Rasputin, who convinced her he could help her hemophilic son

- 1916 – Rasputin assassinated – people thought they were having an affair

- 1917 – more riots...George Lvov leads a new government to support liberalism...czar abdicates...republic proclaimed.

- Lenin comes back to Russia

- Kerensky + the government encourage continual fighting in WWI...Petrograd Soviets issue Order No 1, which stripped

officers of their authority and place power in committee of soldiers

- Lenin flees again after unsuccessful power attempt

- Kerensky and Kornilov quarrel; Kerensky dismisses him, so Kornilov tells his soldiers to take over the gov → they release the Bolsheviks, who then decide to support

Kerensky...Kornilov fails...but Lenin and Trotsky take over instead of Kerensky – he can't get his power back

- Lenin establishes the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist

Republic with Trotsky as foreign commissar; he appoints

Joseph Stalin as commissar for nationalities

1918-28:

- Constituent Assembly tried having elections, and when

Bolsheviks received the minority, Lenin disbursed the

government → first step to a dictatorship

- Lenin drops out of the war with the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk

- Whites (Kulaks + officers of the old army who lost power)

resist against Reds (the Bolsheviks)

- The Reds overcome the Whites and put the royal family to

death

- Lenin had a political organization with "war communism"-

nationalized all major industries which contributed to a

total war effort and instituted Cheka, Commission for

Combating Counter-Revolution and Sabotage as a secret

police that used terror

- 1922 – Russia becomes Union of the Soviet Social Republics (USSR)
- Lenin introduced the New Economic Policy that allowed peasants to now sell their surplus crops on the markets and permitted retail stores
- 1924 – Lenin dies...Trotsky and Stalin now in power
- Stalin was the secretary of the Communist Party
- His Socialist theory was more popular when revolution was not available
- 1925 - Stalin expels Trotsky
- 1928 - he introduces the 5 year plan to industrially improve Russia and the economy (appealed to nationalism)
- he tried to increase industrial and agricultural production and turn Soviet Union into an industrial giant, increasing steel and coal production (also to make weapons to improve country militarily)
- he also introduced collectivization of farmers, suppressing Kulaks for their land...peasants were treated very harshly if they refused to cooperate → millions died as a result
- By 1935, 95% of Russian farms had become collective as either:
  - Kolkhoz – members owned the farm but had to pay a very large tax; they made little money but received a small plot of land and sold surplus crops

- Sovkhoz – larger than a kolchoz but peasants were simply employees with salaries and no property rights
- 1934-38 – Stalin directed purge trials (false accusations, mock trials, and executions) + put over 15 million people to death, including members of his own party that threatened his position to control Russia in his Reign of Terror → dictatorship!

#### **Britain 1920-29:**

- 1920 – Britain's people faced severe unemployment rates (12%)

#### **Parties:**

- Conservative Party: Stanley Baldwin then Neville Chamberlain led it; they supported high tariffs, welfare payments in the 1930s, and free business, and they received support from the upper middle class (held power for most of this period)
- Labour Party: Ramsey MacDonald led it and urged expanding welfare; they received support from the workers and the lower classes
- Liberty Party: Lloyd George led it...they were formally known as the Whigs and became a minority after 1922 (urged expanding welfare program + nationalization of major industries)



- The British Empire had many colonies: set up Statute of Westminster in 1931 → Commonwealth of Nations, which granted self-rule to some of these colonies
- Ireland fought for independence, and most of it became free; known as Eire

### France 1920-29:

- because Germany could not repay France, France's franc value declined
- Raymond Poincare (Prime Minister) invaded Germany demanding pay, but Germany passively resisted → they then re-evaluated debt conditions and only then agreed to pay
- In the 1920s, many parties competed for power in the government
- They constructed the Maginot Line to secure their borders
- 1925 - in the Locarno Pact, Germany accepted the boundaries of the Maginot and promised continued demilitarization
- 1928 - Kellogg-Briand Pact is signed, promising no war as a means for dealing with foreign countries

### Great Depression:

- from WWI, USA and European markets were so intertwined that the stock market crash affected everyone
- Franklin D. Roosevelt aided by reforming with the New Deal, which instituted Social Security and "primed the pump" -

idea of John Keynes to spend money to get the economy going

Great Britain:

- they did not follow Keynes; they tried to go off the gold standard by balancing the budget
- like the USA, they did not come out of the Depression till WWII

France: many govts came, but were not stable

- Daladier overturned Blum and his reforms, leader of the Popular Front, a 1936 alliance among the Communists, Socialists, and Radicals that started social reforms like paid vacations and 40-hour work-weeks

Social Impacts of the Great Depression:

- the birthrate declined: because children cost money, and education was stricter now after WWI (wasting time in school while not making money) no one wanted larger families to feed
- severe unemployment came about...which led to discontent in society
- the people who DID have jobs were considerably more comfortable to the the drop in the dollar and cost of things
- industry and modernization came about because it was more in demand

- social order disrupted: women were able to earn low-wage jobs like housekeeping while men earned nothing → women were breadwinners over men...discontent and strange – helped women's status

### **Totalitarianism/Fascism:**

#### **Mussolini:**

- attacked democracy and supported dictatorship
- opposed Marxism
- advocated extreme nationalism
- glorified war

#### **Why he was liked:**

- Italy was in economic crisis
- Italy feared communism
- Nationalists wanted territory and glory after WWI
- The government was weak
- Steps to power:

- formed union who used violence
- created Black Shirts to break up Socialists rallies and opponents

- got 35 seats in the general election

- in a coup, he marched on Rome and seized power as the new Premier

#### **Government:**

- Corporate State: the government completely controlled the economy, and women were encouraged to have large families as domestic wives not workers

#### Results:

- reduced unemployment
- public works
- Lateran treaty reconciled with the Vatican and recognized Pope's role
- Olympic games serve as a source of pride for German nationalism

#### Germany/Hitler:

(same reasons why it appealed and ideas as Italy)

Hitler – he was an Austrian, an unsuccessful and rejected artist, poison gassed in WWI when fighting; he founded the National Socialist Party in 1920 and was jailed, where he wrote *Mein Kampf*, which outlined Nazism, and was a great speaker

#### Steps to Power:

- Hitler organizes Brown Shirts to fight the communists
- in the 1930 election Nazis get 107 seats in Reichstag
- Hindenberg appoints Hitler as Chancellor in 1933
- Hitler suspends civil rights
- Hitler doesn't get majority, so he bans all parties

- Reichstag passes Enabling Act → Hitler gets absolute power for 4 years

- Hitler's SSC or Black Shirts kill Rohm and 1,000 of his Brown Shirts

#### **Government:**

- economy is same as Italy's - Corporate State
- Goebbels used propaganda to glorify Hitler
- Aryan babies are promoted
- Restriction of Catholic Churches
- Jews blamed

#### **Reasons for Appeasement:**

- Hitler gets aggressive and violates the Versailles Treaty, but the nations appease Hitler because they felt that perhaps the Versailles Treaty was too harsh, because the League of Nations was also too weak to do anything (its members were the ones violating it → problem), and because they didn't want to respond out of a fear of another World War

- 1931-1939: Events leading to War and Failures → Appeasement

- 1931-32: Japan invades Manchuria, and the League of Nations does nothing

- 1933: Hitler pulls out of the League of Nations

1935:

- Hitler begins to remilitarize, violating the Versailles Treaty, and no one can stop

- Italy invades Ethiopia...so the League of Nations

places an embargo stating that all goods are

banned except oil → doesn't stop invasion

1936:

- Hitler and Mussolini form the Berlin-Rome Axis (Japan joins in 1940)

- In Spain, Franco, a fascist, rebels against government

→ civil war. Hitler and Mussolini support Franco, while

Britain, France, and USA place an embargo

- 1936-40: Germany, Japan, and Italy form the Anti

Comintern Pact to oppose communism

1938:

- Hitler invades Austria on the grounds that German-speaking people belong together (Anschluss) →

Western powers appease

- Hitler demands the Sudetenland in Czechoslovakia

(goes along with his claim that the Versailles Treaty

was unfair and Germany needs more "living space")

- Leaders reveal some opposition, but after meeting at

the Munich Conference, they give Hitler it and

appease him once again

1939:

- Hitler invades all of Czechoslovakia; Russia and Germany make the Non-Aggression Pact → agreement not to fight each other
- WWII:**
- Axis Powers: Germany, Italy, Japan by Tripartite Treaty of 1940
- Allies: England, France, USA, + Soviet Union
- 1939, Sept. 1<sup>st</sup> – Germany invades Poland... Britain and France finally declare war on Germany
- Hitler uses Blitzkrieg, or lightning war, using a heavy ambush of mobilized troops, tanks, and airplanes to storm Poland and defeats them
- 1939 – March of 1940 symbolizes Sitzkrieg, phony war, because France remained behind the Maginot Line and Britain and Germany were only mobilizing and preparing in that period
- Germany again uses Blitzkrieg on Norway and Denmark, seizing them for their iron ore and steel
- 1940:
- Germany invades and takes France; North is Germany and South is under a puppet government called the Vichy Regime headed by Pétain; Charles de Gaulle leads the resistance force against Vichy

- Miracle of Dunkirk was that the French soldiers were trapped, all boats at Dunkirk ferried the soldiers to safety, saving 300,000 soldiers
- By the end of 1940, Germany had controlled most of continental Europe excluding Britain
- Winston Churchill, Prime Minister, refused to surrender, inspiring Britain with "blood, sweat toil, and tears" speech

- Hitler attacked with his Luftwaffe, German air force, but the British Royal Air Force defended themselves with the help of radar
- Hermann Goering, the leader of the Luftwaffe, advised that Hitler bomb British cities to hurt their morale → mistake: although it hurt them, Britain maintained defense and valiantly fought back
- Hitler turns to invade Russia:

#### 1941 – Invasion of Russia:

#### Under Operation Barbarossa, Hitler invaded:

- he invaded Russia for resources like oil and wheat
- during the winter, the German soldiers froze and ran out of resources
- At the Siege of Leningrad, the Russians fought and
- caused German to fight a war on two fronts → ultimate demise



**USA enters:**

- **1941 - Roosevelt employs the Lend Lease Act: lending war materials to Allied countries → British-US-Soviet alliance (Big Three)**

- **Roosevelt and Churchill then signed the Atlantic Charter, peace principles that laid the basis for the UN**

- **In December, the US ban oil sale to Japan → Japanese retaliate at Pearl Harbor**

- **US + Britain declare war on Japan**

**Road to Victory:**

**1942:**

- **Montgomery defeats brilliant general Rommel (Desert**

**Fox), Eisenhower leads British/US forces to destroy his army in Morocco (he had read his strategies)**

- **US defeats Japan at the Battle of Coral Sea and the**

**Battle of Midway (naval)**

- **Under McArthur, US Marines attack at Guadalcanal in the**

**Japanese islands...they take Japanese territory →**

**invasion of Japan**

- **Battle of Stalingrad: Russia defeats Germany = turning**

**point**

**1943:**

- **Roosevelt and Churchill meet at Casablanca and agree**

**on invading Italy + to fight under Axis surrender**

**(reassures Russia)**

- Big Three meet at Teheran and agree to occupy and demilitarize Germany and great an international peace organization

1944 :

- D-day - Allies invade Normandy, establishing 2<sup>nd</sup> front - they liberate Paris and then France

- Battle of the Bulge - Germany launches its last counterattack in Belgium; slows the Allies, but they proceed anyway
- under Patton and Montgomery, the Allies invade Sicily and then Italy

1945:

- American firebombing of Tokyo kills 80,000
- Battle of Iwo Jima → 26,000 die (more Japanese than Americans)
- War ends on May 8<sup>th</sup>, 1945
- Russians march into Poland; Allies bomb Dresden, killing 135,000

Yalta Conference:

- Big Three agree to divide Germany and Berlin in four parts
- Stalin agrees to declare war on Japan in exchange for land

- Source of conflict = goals of US + Russia → Cold War

Potsdam Conference – the Big Three attend and discuss post-war Germany and the matter of free elections in Europe. Truman wanted Stalin to carry out free elections...but he refused → another cause of tension

- Americans drop atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki → Japan surrenders

- Imperialism ends after WWII

## **Recovery in Europe:**

### **West Germany:**

- became democracy and Western alliance embraced it
- Adenauer provided leadership to revive it
- It industrialized
- 1969 – Brandt, leader of the Social Democratic Party, employed “Ostpolitik” – trying to reconcile East and West Germany

- 1982 – Socialists lost power and Kohle became Chancellor

### **Great Britain:**

- 1954 – Labour Party under Atlee took over → welfare state

- industrialized and gave more rights like social security and health insurance...everyone got care - "Socialized Medicine"
  - conservatives succeeded them and industrialized, yet accepted outline of welfare state
  - Labour then returned to power after and restored medical service and public housing programs + state-funded universities
  - Labour and conservative parties waffled...pound value decreased
  - 1979 - Margaret Thatcher was conservative and reduced \$ on welfare and emphasized private emphasis
- France:
- After WWII, it was a weak country
  - There were too many political parties in the government
  - 1958 - Charles de Gaulle was asked to lead an emergency government; he established the Fifth French Republic:
  - president had more rights
  - 1966 - he went very nationalist and removed France from NATO
  - he tried making a new constitution that reduced Senate power → they made him resign

- France spiraled into economic crisis + unemployment (1980s)

#### Italy:

- After WWII, Italy got rid of monarch → republic
- Divided an industrial North and rural south
- Gasperi led Italy
- Democrats allied with the Church → unity
- Developed economically
- Red brigade was a terror group

#### Cold War:

- the result of philosophical/ideological differences
- mainly between the US and Russia, the two superpowers after WWII
- does not result in direct military conflict
- America supported democracy while Russia enforced Communism
- (undetermined British imperialism)

#### Russia's territories:

- Russia annexed Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria as Communist states
- Under Marshall Tito, Yugoslavia defied Russia because it did not border Russia

- Churchill proclaimed that an Iron Curtain had descended over Eastern Europe

### Greece and Turkey:

- Greek and Turkey were falling under Communism, so America supported it and issued the Truman Doctrine in 1947, stating it would support any country against Communism

- America saved Greece and Turkey with military support

### Berlin Blockade:

- 1848 - Russia declared Allies couldn't use land routes of Soviet's in Berlin/Germany; Stalin was angry that the Allies had merged and unified in Germany and also about the currency reform

- Allies brought in supplies to the people stuck in the blockade in the Berlin Airlift

### North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

- 1949 - Allies form NATO, a military defensive alliance of many western states and the US vowing to protect each other if any were attacked

- The Soviet Union responds with the Warsaw Pact with its satellites

### Nuclear Race:

- Russia developed an atomic bomb and the US created the H-bomb....nuclear race and competition
- Russia also launched the first artificial satellite into space in 1957, but we landed on the moon first (space race)

### **Korean War: (1950-53)**

- Korea was divided at the 38<sup>th</sup> Parallel: US supporting the South and Russia the North
  - The Communist North invaded the south and US supports south with troops and financial/military aid
- Russian Victory in China:**

- With the support of the Soviet Union, Communists in China prevailed despite America's support of the other side. The US did not recognize the communists

### **Death of Stalin/De-Stalinization:**

- 1953 - Stalin dies...after series of rulers, Nikita Khrushchev emerges as party leader. He attacked Stalin and called for an end of the cold war and peaceful coexistence
- communism continued but it was more liberal → more intellectual freedom allowed

- 1958 - Britain, France, US, and Russia meet at the

### **Geneva Summit**

- they are friendly but did not resolve differences

## Uprisings in Hungary and Poland (1956):

- Khrushchev's anti-Stalin campaign → nationalist revolts

- Workers went on strike and wanted better conditions
- Gomulka got greater concessions for Poland

- Nagy, a liberal communist reformer, became president of Hungary and withdrew from the Warsaw Pact

- Khrushchev crushed the rebellion and put a puppet regime under Kadar

## U-2 Incident/ Summit Meeting:

- 1960 – Russia shot down a spy plane from US and wanted an apology from the US – wouldn't give one → more tension

## Berlin War:

- After JFK was elected, Khrushchev ordered the construction of the Berlin Wall between East and West Germany

## Cuban Missile Crisis (1959):



- Fidel Castro overthrew the government and turned it communist...Russia installed nuclear warheads there...USA blocked Cuba with navy
- Russia agreed to remove the missiles if US didn't invade
- 1964 - Khrushchev is forced to retire and Brezhnev takes over:
- Brezhnev Era (1964-82):

- pro-Stalin....

- When Dubcek, head of Czechoslovakia, instituted Prague Spring Reforms, which allowed non-communists to form groups, lifted censorship, but was still loyal to communism, Soviet leaders sent 500,000 troops into Czechoslovakia
- Brezhnev claimed in the Brezhnev Doctrine that the "Soviet Union had the right to intervene militarily in any socialist country that it saw the need to do so"
- In Poland, Walesa organized Solidarity - trade union that called for various reforms
- Soviet Union waited until there was less cohesiveness in the revolution and then attacked and arrested Walesa + leaders → went underground
- 1970s → Detente - relax of tension (in the Cold War)
- 1972 - Nixon visited Moscow, made peace, and lifted

ban

- they signed SALT I Accord (Strategic Arms Limitations Talks) to limit nuclear weapons
- 1975 - Helsinki Pact recognized Soviet lands and status
- 1979 - Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan to preserve Communism → end of détente (Brezhnev dies in 1982 and Cold War ends in 91)